



BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1954

KILMARNOCK
THE KILMARNOCK STANDARD LTD.
1955

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Kilmarnock

FOR THE

YEAR 1954

BY

BRYCE R. NISBET, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
KILMARNOCK,
SEPTEMBER, 1955.

**To the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the
Burgh of Kilmarnock, and to the Department
of Health for Scotland.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the year 1954.

Again the year has been rather an uneventful one in that no major outbreaks or incidents of importance have taken place.

A special word of thanks is due to the general practitioners in the town who have given of their time to co-operate in sending in their returns in connection with the cases of coronary disease, on which special investigation has been done.

In addition, it is again a pleasure to record the ready help received from members of the Council, Officials, medical colleagues in Hospital, the members of the Health and Welfare Department and the general public during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

BRYCE R. NISBET,

Medical Officer of Health.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Convener—POLICE-JUDGE R. H. BANKS, J.P.
Also Convener of General Health Services Sub-Committee.

PROVOST W. B. GILMOUR.

BAILIE J. C. CAMPBELL.

BAILIE I. T. PARKER, M.C., M.B.E., J.P., M.A.

BAILIE GEORGE COLLINS.

TREASURER H. A. MACKINTOSH.

DEAN OF GUILD WILLIAM WESTBURY.

POLICE-JUDGE DANIEL CAIRNS, J.P., *Convener of Cleansing and Slaughterhouse Sub-Committee.*

POLICE-JUDGE R. H. BANKS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. L. BRYSON, *Convener of Cemeteries Sub-Committee.*

COUNCILLOR MRS. ROME, *Convener of Baths Sub-Committee.*

COUNCILLOR THOMAS RYAN.

COUNCILLOR JOHN SHANKS, M.B., CH.B., J.P.

MEDICAL STAFF.

BRYCE R. NISBET, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.—*Medical Officer of Health.*

G. FIDES M. BRAID, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health.*

SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICER.

JAMES R. IRVING.

HEALTH VISITORS.

MISS M. A. ROBERTSON.

MISS M. A. MCCALLUM.

MISS I. MACKENZIE.

MISS L. K. ROSSA.

MISS J. LAING.

MISS D. MACDONALD.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

MISS G. W. GIBSON.

MISS E. G. COWAN.

DAY AND RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES.

Matron—MISS J. DOAK.

SPRINGHILL HOUSE.

Matron—MISS M. DUNCAN.

MOUNT HOUSE.

Matron—MISS B. MCKINLAY.

HOME NURSES.

MISS M. THOMSON (Resigned 12/2/54).

MISS I. WARNER (Resigned 30/11/54).

MISS A. SMITH (Resigned 25/6/54).

MISS C. B. NICOLSON (Resigned 31/7/54).

MISS M. I. NICOLSON (Resigned 31/8/54).

MISS M. C. MCKILLOP (Appointed 5/6/54).

MISS M. MACRAE (Appointed 26/6/54).

MISS A. MACLEOD (Appointed 13/7/54).

TWO VACANCIES AT 31/12/54.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Supervisor—MISS M. B. BROWN.

STAFF.

MISS E. S. GILLESPIE, *Chief Clerical Assistant.*

MR. PATRICK PHILLIPS.

MISS J. B. KEDDIE.

MR. ROBERT HYSLOP.

MISS M. NEIL

MISS C. HORNER

MISS M. BOWIE.

MISS A. MCKECHAN.

SERVICE OF WELFARE FOODS.

MRS. C. M. CAMERON.

MRS. M. B. ROBERTSON.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR THE BURGH OF KILMARNOCK FOR THE YEAR 1954.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1954.

Area of Burgh	3920·7 acres
Population (estimated to middle of 1954)	42,981
Population Density	10·96 per acre

	<i>Corrected Numbers.</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.</i>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Births (including Illegitimate) ...	386	361	747	17·4
Births (Illegitimate)	11	18	29	3·9 *
Stillbirths	7	6	13	17 **
Deaths—All Causes	250	265	515	12·0 †
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	3	5	8	0·19
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	2	3	5	0·12
Principal Epidemic Diseases...	—	3	3	0·07
Children under 1 year ...	15	12	27	36 ***
Children under 1 month ...	8	4	12	16 ***
Maternal Deaths	—	—	—	— **

* Rate per 100 Live Births.

** Rate per 1,000 Births (including Stillbirths).

*** Rate per 1,000 Births.

† Rate adjusted for Sex and Age Distribution—13·0.

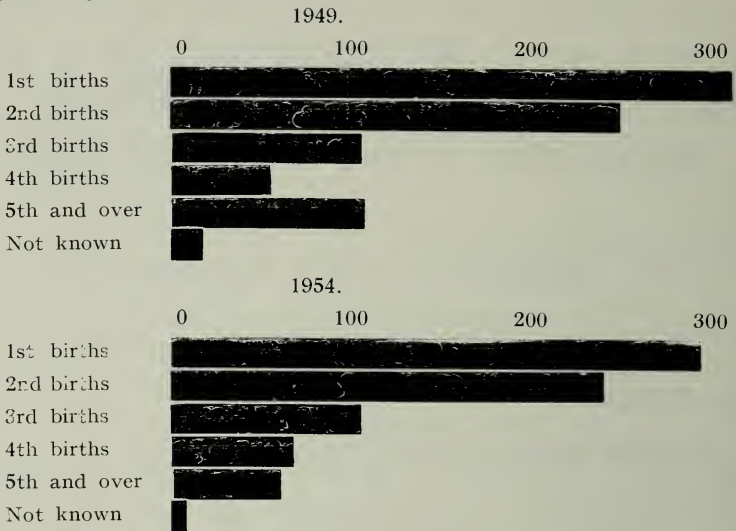
BIRTHS.

During the past few years there has been a tendency for the birth rate to rise slightly, but in 1954 it fell from 18·2 in the previous year to 17·4. This in effect meant that 30 fewer babies were born to women normally resident in the Burgh. The rate in 1954 for Scotland was 18·0 and for the Scottish Burghs, 18·9.

The births were distributed as follows :—

First births	284	Fourth births	69
Second births	227	Fifth and subsequent births	56
Third births	102	Information not available	9

The following diagrams compare the position in 1954 with the state of affairs five years ago.



It will be seen that there is virtually no difference in the figures.

The ages of mothers, infantile deaths and infantile mortality rates are set forth in the table which follows :—

	Number of		Infantile Mortality Rate.
	Mothers.	Infantile Deaths.	
Under 20 years	38	3	78.9
20 and under 25 years	207	7	33.8
25 and under 30 years	225	10	44.4
30 and under 35 years	176	5	28.4
35 and under 40 years	69	1	14.5
40 and under 45 years	22	—	—
45 and under 50 years	1	1	—
Information not available...	9	—	—

Illegitimacy.

There were 29 illegitimate births as compared with 21 last year. The rate per thousand (3.9), although higher than last year, is below the average for the past five years and below the rate for Scotland as a whole.

The age comparison of mothers of legitimate and illegitimate children is set forth below :—

Age.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Under 21 years	9%	21%
Under 26 years	40%	48%
Under 36 years	90%	83%

(The percentages are cumulative).

The percentage numbers of births considered full-time, which occurred within the period of normal gestation during 1954, are set forth below :—

						<i>All Births.</i>	<i>First Births.</i>
1954	...	...	...	...	...	9%	29%

A rough assessment of the type of mother having an illegitimate child showed that :—

19 had apparently normal intelligence.
5 were of the simple type.

—
24

5 insufficient evidence to give a reasonable assessment.

Ten of the above 24 would be classified as of the markedly unstable type.

The parity of the mothers of the 29 illegitimate births indicated that :—

14 were first births.	— were fifth births.
9 were second births.	— were sixth births.
3 were third births.	— were seventh births.
2 were fourth births.	1 was a tenth birth.

Of the 29 births 6 occurred to persons co-habiting.

The children of these births were dealt with as follows :—

Children and their mothers received into the homes of the child's grandparents	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mothers co-habiting with child's father	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Children subsequently legitimised by marriage of parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Children adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Children received into other households, remaining with mother, or in residential homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

One child died at the age of 3 days.

Stillbirths.

There were 13 stillbirths in 1954, as compared with 27 the year before. The rate of 17 per thousand is the lowest rate that has occurred in the town since stillbirth registration began in 1939.

The causes this year were :—

<i>Hazards of Birth.</i>		<i>Pre-Existing at Birth.</i>	
Difficult labour—		Foetal deformity	...
Torsion of cord	...	Antepartum haemorrhage—	...
Prolapse of cord	...	Placenta praevia	...
Malpresentation	...	Accidental haemorrhage	...
Pelvic deformity	...	Toxaemia	...
	2		2
	—		2

Prolonged labour and uterine inertia	2	Chronic disease of mother ...	—
Injury at birth	—	Ill-defined—	
Other specified causes—		Debility	—
Cord around neck	1	Atelectasis	—
Ill-defined	—	Macerated foetus	2
		Prematurity	—
		Erythroblastosis	—
		Unknown	—

The following table sets forth the numbers in each category for the two five-yearly periods, 1940-44 and 1950-54. It will be seen that there were 35 fewer stillbirths in the second period. Most of the reduction was under the heading :—

(1) Prolonged labour and uterine inertia.

(2) Toxaemia.

This suggests that antenatal and intranatal care has improved.

<i>Hazards of Birth.</i>				<i>Pre-Existing at Birth.</i>			
	1940-44	1950-54			1940-44	1950-54	
Difficult labour—				Foetal deformity ...	27	22	
Torsion of cord ...	—	3		Antepartum haemorrhage—			
Prolapse of cord...	3	1		Placenta praevia	2	3	
Malpresentation...	3	6		Accidental			
Pelvic deformity...	3	1		haemorrhage...	12	10	
Prolonged labour				Toxaemia	30	13	
& uterine inertia	14	3		Chronic disease of			
Injury at birth ...	1	3		mother	3	1	
Other specified				Ill-defined—			
causes—				Debility	2	—	
Cord round neck	5	6		Atelectasis	1	—	
Ill-defined—				Macerated foetus...	13	16	
Asphyxia	6	2		Prematurity...	6	6	
				Erythroblastosis ...	—	5	
				Unknown	9	4	
	—	—			—	—	
	35	25			105	80	
	—	—			—	—	
TOTALS ... ..	...	...	...	140	105		

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Twenty-seven babies died during the year in the first 12 months of life, 12 of whom died in the first month. The infantile mortality rate of 36 per thousand births is greater than it was last year (the lowest ever), the same

as it was in 1952 and lower than in any year previous to that date. The main causes of baby deaths were :—

	<i>Neonatal</i> (under 1 month).	<i>Postnatal</i> (1-12 months).
Prematurity	5	—
Infections	2	8
Foetal Deformities	3	3
Birth Haemorrhages	1	—
Asphyxia	2	2
Ill-defined Causes	—	1

The following table sets forth the numbers of infantile deaths for two periods of five years :—

	1940-44.			1950-54.		
	<i>Under</i> 1 month.	1-12 months.	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Under</i> 1 month.	1-12 months.	<i>Total.</i>
Prematurity	86	1	87	38	1	39
Infections	22	111	133	9	40	49
Congenital Malformations...	28	5	33	17	5	22
Birth Haemorrhages	20	1	21	11	—	11
Asphyxia	6	5	11	3	5	8
Others (including Ill-defined)	17	7	24	8	3	11
Totals	179	130	309	86	54	140

DEATHS.

515 deaths were registered in 1954, being 35 more than in the previous year. The death rate was 12·0 per thousand of the population. This figure is greater than those for the past three years. It is to be compared with 12·0 for all Scotland and 11·8 for the large burghs.

Principal Epidemic Diseases.

There were 3 deaths from what are known as the principal epidemic diseases—Typhoid Fever, Meningococcal infections, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Influenza and Measles. This year there was one death from Whooping Cough in a baby girl aged 1 month. There were 2 deaths from Influenza, in women aged 63 and 85 respectively.

In addition to the above there was one death in a young woman of 20 from Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and one in a woman aged 67 from Lobar Pneumonia, complicated by Septicaemia.

The following table shows how infections have decreased as a cause of death during the past 25 years :—

	<i>Deaths from</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Principal Epidemic Diseases.</i>	<i>Other Infections.</i>	
1930-34	163	5	168
1935-39	176	—	176
1940-44	58	11	69
1945-49	37	13	50
1950-54	30	7	37

Tuberculosis.

There were 5 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Never before has the figure been so low. In addition, there were 3 deaths from other forms of tuberculous infections, making a total of 8. This is to be compared with a total of 13 in 1953, 9 in 1952 and 15 in 1951.

Deaths Classified According to the System Affected.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Mean Age at Death.</i>	<i>Total Loss of Life in Years.*</i>
Diseases of the Circulatory System	222	70	1767
Cancer	96	61	1300
Diseases of the Nervous System	83	72	682
Diseases of the Respiratory System	36	49	477
Diseases of the Digestive System	12	56	249
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	7	70	77
Other Causes	59	42	2147

*(Loss of life calculated as 75 minus the age at death. *e.g.*, a person dying at the age of 55 is considered to have lost $75 - 55 = 20$ years of life).

Coronary Disease.

During the whole of 1954 coronary incidents were voluntarily notifiable by the doctors in the town. The opportunity was taken to enquire into various factors and the main findings are set forth in the tables which follow.

Total incidents reported, 112.

First attacks, 59, of which 35 were fatal.

Subsequent attacks, 53, of which 41 were fatal.

Age Incidence of First Attacks.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number Fatal.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number Fatal.</i>
Up to 44	5	1	1	1
45 - 54	10	5	2	1
55 - 64	12	7	3	1
65 - 74	8	5	8	7
75 - 84	2	1	5	4
Over 85... ..	1	1	2	1
	38	20	21	15

Age Incidence of Subsequent Attacks.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number Fatal.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number Fatal.</i>
Up to 44	1	1	—	—
45 - 54	13	8	1	—
55 - 64	9	8	4	2
65 - 74	10	10	7	4
75 - 84	6	6	2	2
Over 85... ..	—	—	—	—
	39	33	14	8
GRAND TOTAL	77	53	35	23

It will be noted that again the incidents are mainly in males, and that the highest incidence in females occurs at an age group between 10 and 20 years older than the highest incidence in males.

As is to be expected the fatality rate is greater in subsequent attacks in males, but why it should not be equally so in females is not clear.

The following table sets forth the Social Class of those experiencing first attacks :—

Age.	Males.					Females.				
	Social Class.					Social Class.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Up to 44 ...	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
45 - 54 ...	—	2	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
55 - 64 ...	—	2	3	4	3	—	—	1	—	2
65 - 74 ...	—	1	6	1	—	—	1	5	—	2
75 - 84 ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—
85 + ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Social Class of those experiencing subsequent attacks ...	—	5	21	7	5	—	3	10	3	5
	1	8	25	2	3	—	2	7	1	4
	1	13	46	9	8	—	5	17	4	9
	14		46	17						
	18.2%		59.7%	22.1%						

Population—

Males—

15 years and
over (1951
Census) ...

20.3% 45.5% 34.3%

The figures again suggest a high incidence in skilled artisans.

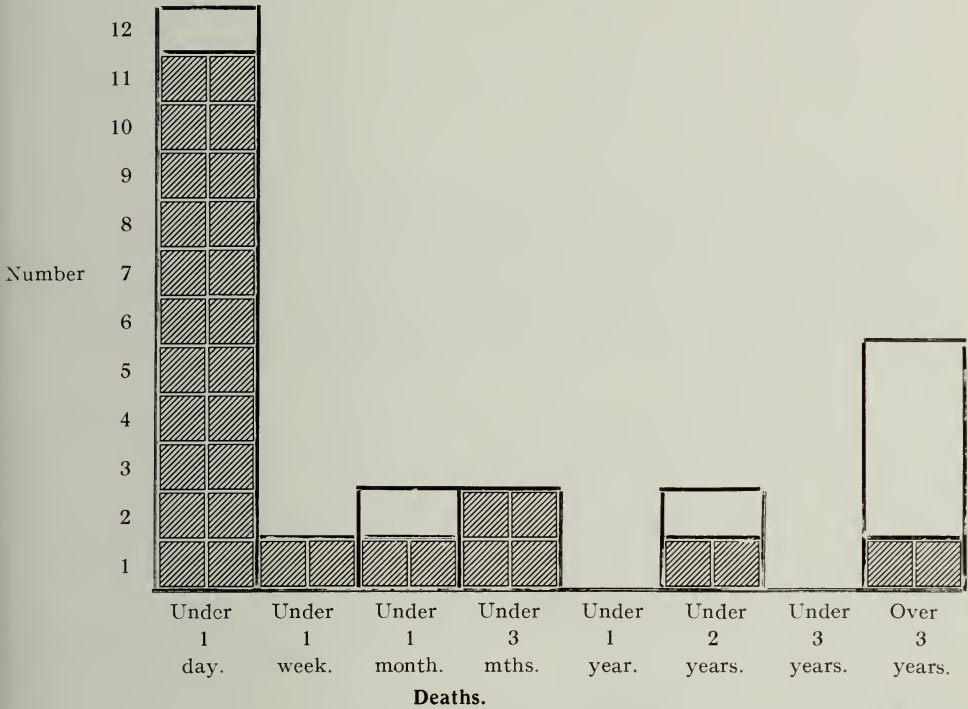
The doctors' impressions of the build of sufferers, the amount of exercise taken, the amount of alcohol consumed, the amount of smoking indulged in, the temperament and the blood pressure have all been tabulated and are being considered. The following table sets forth the length of time between the first symptoms and death in all patients :—

	Males.								Females.							
	Less than—								Less than—							
	1 day.	1 week.	1 mth.	3 mths.	1 year.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	Over 3 yrs.	1 day.	1 week.	1 mth.	3 mths.	1 year.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	Over 3 yrs.
Up to 44	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	8	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
65 - 74	4	—	1	4	—	2	—	5	5	1	1	1	—	1	—	2
75 - 84	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
85 +	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	—	4	6	5	3	4	12	12	1	2	2	—	2	—	5

It was noted that of the 77 incidents in males, rather more than half occurred as angina of effort. In females, on the other hand, there was a preponderance of patients whose first attacks were of thrombosis. The fatality rate was slightly greater in females than in males.

In the following histogram an attempt is made to assess the effect of the first symptoms being those of angina or thrombosis on survival time. It is very obvious that everything is in favour of angina of effort being the first presenting symptom.

Prognosis.



Deaths.

Angina

First symptom presenting :—Thrombosis



The investigation is being continued in 1955.

The Problem of Cancer.

It will be noted that in the table of deaths classified according to system affected, deaths from Cancer occupy second place from the point of view of frequency, being less than half the number of deaths from Circulatory diseases. The loss of life from cancer deaths, however, approaches the loss from the more numerous cause. 79% of persons dying from cancer were below the age of 75, whereas only 57% of those dying from circulatory disease were below that age. Again, it should be noted that 30 out of 96 cancer deaths were in persons under 55, whereas 30 out of 222 persons who died from circulatory diseases were under 55.

The following table sets forth the numbers of deaths from cancer over the past years :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930 - 1934	131	166	297
1935 - 1939	109	161	270
1940 - 1944	155	161	316
1945 - 1949	171	189	360
1950 - 1954	190	193	383

During these 25 years the number of deaths in the Burgh has been fairly constant, the population having slowly increased and the death rate slowly decreased. The increase in the number of cancer deaths is more than can be accounted for by any increase in population. When the population under age 55 in the first of the five-yearly periods is compared with that in the last five-yearly period, it appears that there has been a very real increase in incidence at these earlier ages. Especially does this apply in the case of males. The figures are as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Population under 55 at</i>			
					<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930 - 1934	31	43	74	1931 Census	15,434	17,090	32,524
1935 - 1939	23	35	58				
1940 - 1944	39	34	73				
1945 - 1949	42	45	87				
1950 - 1954	50	50	100	1951 Census	16,514	17,770	34,284

The increase then does not appear to be due to the ageing of the population. A detailed examination of cancer deaths over the past 25 years, according to site of disease, is being undertaken.

Violence.

In the case of cancer there is relatively little that can be done in many instances to prevent death. On the other hand many deaths from violence are preventable.

The following table shows how suicide, as a cause of death in the Burgh, has greatly decreased since the beginning of the second World War. There are roughly twice as many deaths in males as in females from this cause. Only 7 such deaths in the last 25 years have been in persons over 65 years of age. During 1954 there were 2 deaths from suicide.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930 - 1934	14	4	18
1935 - 1939	15	10	25
1940 - 1944	7	4	11
1945 - 1949	6	5	11
1950 - 1954	5	2	7
TOTAL	47	25	72

Under the heading "Other Violence" come road accidents, industrial accidents and home accidents. There were 11 such deaths recorded in 1954. Over the past 25 years there has been some decrease in the numbers of such deaths, especially in pre-school and school children, but there has been no reduction in persons over the age of 65. Accidents in the home account for more deaths than either of the other types.

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

GENERAL SICKNESS.

The figures below were supplied by the Ministry of National Insurance. They include returns from the Burgh and a small area of the County immediately surrounding the town :—

Claims for Sickness Benefit.

	<i>Average Number per Week.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January	246	1229
February	242	969
March	250	1002
April	235	939
May	191	953
June	191	764
July	153	763
August	141	564
September	197	789
October	231	1154
November	238	954
December	216	863
Total		10,943

Quarterly average	2735
First Quarter	3200 ... + 465
Second Quarter	2656 ... - 79
Third Quarter	2116 ... - 619
Fourth Quarter	2971 ... + 236

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) Expectant Mothers.

The number of women who attended the Antenatal Clinic in Green Street held each Monday afternoon was 25. They made 209 attendances.

The position remains as set forth in this section for last year.

(b) Child Welfare.

During the year a child welfare session was held weekly on Monday afternoons in Riccarton Community Centre; two sessions, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, were held at the Central Clinic premises, Green Street, and a session on Wednesday afternoons was held at Knockinlaw Community Centre. The Paediatrician continued to consult at Green Street Centre on alternate weeks. The Assistant Medical Officer attended the Children's Hospital once a month. The following table sets forth some information about the children attending these Clinics :—

No. of Clinics Provided.	No. of Children Attending the Clinics who on Date of First Attendance were		Total number of Attendances made by Children who at time of Attendance were	
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.
3	325	110	525	237

The numbers again show a decrease over those for the previous year.

Each Health Visitor continued to have a session when she herself met the mothers from her district, weighed the babies and gave general advice. 6,500 attendances were made at such sessions.

During the year Mrs. John D. Crooks, S.R.N., C.M.B., continued to give regular voluntary assistance at the Clinics. Such assistance is very much appreciated.

(c) Care of Premature Infants.

Four premature babies born on the district were admitted to the Kilmarnock Maternity Hospital during the year—two single babies and a set of twins. Three of the babies survived.

(d) Welfare Foods.

In July, 1954, the Local Authority took over the responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods from the Food Section of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Particulars of distribution are appended :—

<i>Distribution Centre.</i>	<i>January—June.</i>			
	<i>National Dried Milk (Tins).</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles).</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets).</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles).</i>
Kilmarnock Food Office	22,241	3,733	915	13,145
Riccarton Clinic	1,577	391	42	1,114
	23,818	4,124	957	14,259
	<i>July—December.</i>			
Welfare Distribution Centre, Grange Street	20,932	3,658	914	11,765
Riccarton Clinic	1,340	299	59	893
Knockinlaw Clinic	216	58	14	98
	22,488	4,015	987	12,756
Yearly Totals	46,306	8,139	1,944	27,015

A third centre for distribution in the Northern end of the town was opened for the convenience of those residing in that area, but, so far, very limited use has been made of the facility. Compared with last year the amount of National Dried Milk distributed showed an increase of approximately 15,000. On the other hand, Vitamins showed a decrease of 350, Orange Juice a decrease of 1,800 and Cod Liver Oil a decrease of 28,000. One may be allowed to doubt the accuracy of last year's figure for Cod Liver Oil as supplied by the Ministry of Labour in view of this year's experience.

(e) Dental Care.

At the end of the year a scheme was being considered for the employment of a whole-time Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare work between Ayr Burgh and Kilmarnock Burgh.

(f) Other Provision.

The following table sets forth information about the three Local Authority Nurseries :—

	<i>No. of Approved Places.</i>		<i>No. of Children on Register at end of year.</i>		<i>Average Daily Attendance during year.</i>		<i>Waiting Lists at end of year.</i>	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Hillbank Nursery... ..	15	25	10	23	7	17	—	—
Flowerbank Nursery ...	18	25	15	24	12	21	—	—
Glebe Nursery	15	25	8	10	6	12	—	—
	48	75	33	57	25	50	—	—

In addition, there were 10 residential places provided at Flowerbank Nursery and 2 such places at the Glebe Nursery.

All 3 Nurseries are approved for training Nursery Nurses. During the year the Mothers' Clubs attached to each Nursery continued to hold meetings generally once a week.

The tendency for the attendances at the Nurseries to fall off was giving concern to the Health Committee, and at the end of the year a report by the Medical Officer of Health, recommending the closure of Glebe Nursery and the allocation of the monies so saved to provide other forms of service to the mother and child, was under review.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

There were 1,023 live-births and 10 still-births, making a total of 1,036 babies born. (In the 1,023 live-births there were 3 sets of twins—1 live and 1 still-born child in each set.) Of this number 948 babies were born in the Kilmarnock Maternity Home and 88 at home. Of these latter, 84 were single live-births, 1 set of twins—1 live and 1 still-born—and 2 still-births.

The two Municipal Midwives attended 87 of the domiciliary births. They again participated in the training of pupil midwives for Part II. of the State Certificate. They continued to reside in the Maternity Home.

Forty-eight patients received gas and air anaesthesia and 58 received pethidine.

A doctor was present at some period of the confinement on 13 occasions.

The midwives continued to spend much time on antenatal care, and one attends the weekly session devoted to antenatal care in the consulting-rooms of a group of general practitioners.

A car is provided for the use of the Midwives.

Notification of Births Act.

The duty of notifying a birth is placed on the parents, medical attendant and midwife, and notification must be made within 36 hours of the occurrence of the birth. Only one of the above need notify, and the others need not if they have reason to believe that a notification has already been sent.

The total number of notified births, including stillbirths, was 1,036, being 50 fewer than last year.

Eighty-eight, or ^{8.5}85% of these occurred in the patients' own homes.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(a) No. of births registered (including stillbirths)	{ Legitimate ...	506	500	1,006
	{ Illegitimate ...	17	16	33
(b) No. of births notified	{ Live-births ...	...	...	1,023
	{ Still-births ...	...	...	10
(c) Number attended by Doctor	... ..	...	...	175
Number attended by Midwives	... ..	...	...	839
Number attended by Doctors and Midwives	... ..	...	...	22

HEALTH VISITING.

For a number of years it has been apparent that the Health Visitors at present employed could not cope adequately with the many duties now laid on them—some as a result of the National Health Service Act. At the end of the year, as part of a scheme for re-organisation of the Health Department resources and forces, the Health Committee had under discussion the appointment of two more Health Visitors. The details of the work of the Health Visitors are set forth in the following table:—

<i>Expectant Mothers.</i>		<i>Children under 1 year of age.</i>		<i>Children between the ages of 1 and 5.</i>		<i>Tuberculosis Cases.</i>		<i>Other Cases.</i>		<i>Total Visits Paid.</i>
<i>No. Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>	<i>No. Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>	<i>No. Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>	<i>No. Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>	<i>No. Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>	
97	212	768	5384	1537	5149	207	577	348	348	11,670

HOME NURSING.

525 patients were attended by a Home Nurse during 1954, and of this number 440 were attended for the first time. 16,254 visits were paid. The figures for 1954 show a small increase in the number of patients attended and a considerable increase in the total number of visits when compared with recent years. Particulars of the services rendered are appended :—

General Nursing Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Various Forms of Dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Various Forms of Treatment (Enemata, Douches, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Injections (mainly Penicillin)	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
							<hr/> 440 <hr/>

No maternity cases were attended.

A list of ailments from which these patients suffered is as follows :—

Inflammatory Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Abdominal Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Cardiac Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Senile Weakness	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chronic Nervous Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kidney Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

A considerable difficulty, especially during the winter months, was to ensure that the Nurses arrived especially in inclement weather, *e.g.*, pouring rain, in a suitable physical state, to carry out the nursing duties. Transport has always been by bicycle or bus.

DOMESTIC HELP.

This service again worked well during the year. Nearly all the persons receiving help were elderly.

At the end of the year there were 30 Domestic Helps employed, 2 whole-time and 28 part-time. The Helps assisted during the year in 137 homes.

The following is a summary of the kind of applicants for whom Domestic Helps were supplied :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Elderly and Infirm	10	71	81
Blind Persons	—	8	8
Tuberculosis in Household	—	—	—
Other Illness in Household	—	29	29
Maternity—Mother Confined at Home ...	—	8	19
Mother Confined in Hospital	—	11	

The amount paid in wages to Domestic Helps during the year was £3,726 12s 7d, and the amount recovered over the same period was £1,348 19s 6d or approximately 36%.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

375 primary vaccinations and 149 re-vaccinations were carried out during the year as follows :—

	<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Re-vaccinations.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) By General Practitioners...	278	145	423
(2) At Local Authority Clinics	97	4	101
	<u>375</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>524</u>

Of the primary vaccinations 9 showed no local reaction, and of the re-vaccinations 26 showed no local reaction.

The vaccinal state of the community can be judged from the following figures :—

Children born 1st August, 1953—31st July, 1954—

Number Registered as Resident in Kilmarnock	601
Number Alive at end of 1954	585
Number known to be Vaccinated at 31st December, 1954 ...	188
Percentage Vaccinated	32

This is 1% less than in the previous year. Vaccination is a safeguard against Smallpox. Infant vaccination is very much safer than primary vaccination at a later age. If Smallpox is encountered, and an older person has to be vaccinated, the risk of serious complications is not negligible. Vaccination in infancy is very safe by comparison and re-vaccination of a person at a later age, who has received primary vaccination in infancy, rarely causes much inconvenience. There is no doubt that the absence of smallpox tends to make parents neglectful or forgetful of the benefits of infant vaccination.

<i>Year of Birth of Persons</i>	<i>Number of persons Primarily Vaccinated during Period</i>					<i>Number of Persons Re-Vaccinated during Period</i>				<i>Number of Persons Specially Reported during Period because of actual or Alleged Complication of Vaccination</i>
	<i>Typical Vaccinia Greatest at 7th-10th Day</i>	<i>Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th Day</i>	<i>Reaction Greatest at 2nd-3rd Day</i>	<i>No Local Reaction</i>		<i>Typical Vaccinia Greatest at 7th-10th Day</i>	<i>Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th Day</i>	<i>Reaction Greatest at 2nd-3rd Day</i>	<i>No Local Reaction</i>	
1954	182	—	—	4		—	—	—	—	—
1953	144	—	—	3		—	—	—	—	1
1952	8	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
1951	1	—	—	1		—	—	1	—	—
1950	4	—	—	—		2	—	—	—	—
1949	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
1948	3	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—
1947	1	—	—	—		2	1	2	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
1944	1	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—
1943	1	—	—	—		2	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	19	—	—	1		55	33	21	26	—
	366	—	—	9		64	35	24	26	1

Immunisation.—From the beginning of 1954 the following programme was instituted at the Clinics :—

(a) For children presented by mothers before the age of 6 months, 3 injections at monthly intervals of whooping cough suspended vaccine alone, to be followed at the age of 9 months by 2 injections of combined diphtheria and tetanus antigens at monthly intervals, to be followed 3 months later by a Schick test.

The following is an account of how this scheme operated during 1954 :—

<i>Number completing Whooping Cough Course.</i>	<i>Number having Diphtheria and Tetanus Course.</i>	<i>Number Schick-tested after three months.</i>
59	30	19 (All Negative)

(b) For children presented by their mothers from the age of 6 months onwards, 3 injections of a triple vaccine of whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus antigen at monthly intervals, followed by a Schick test 3 months later.

The following is an account of the work done under this heading :—

<i>Number given Course of Triple Antigen.</i>	<i>Number Schick-tested three months later.</i>
58	35 (2 Positive)

(c) A further boosting injection of combined diphtheria and tetanus antigen at or about the time the child enters school.

A good deal of the immunisation is done by the general practitioners, the most popular antigen being the combined diphtheria and whooping cough. 240 cards were returned in respect of children so immunised. In addition, 22 cards were returned in respect of diphtheria immunisation only by the practitioners, the reagent used being P.T.A.P.

In addition to the work of the practitioners, 136 children were treated at Clinics with full courses of P.T.A.P. Of 75 children in this group Schick-tested, 3 were positive. Further, 41 children over the age of 6 months had full courses of whooping cough vaccine.

With regard to boosting injections, 64 children aged about 5 years were treated by members of the Health Department and 7 by general practitioners.

As from the beginning of 1955 the programme advised is to be as near to the following as possible :—

Age—2 months	...	Primary vaccination.
3 months	}	... Triple Vaccine.
4 months		
5 months		
6 months	...	Re-vaccination if primary vaccination is unsuccessful.
9 months	...	Schick test.

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty notifications in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis were received in 1954, and the diagnosis was confirmed in all the cases. There were 2 notifications of the disease in non-pulmonary form, and these were both confirmed.

The classification of the pulmonary notifications, according to Memo. TB/3/1947, was as follows :—

A.1 ...	...	...	...	—	B.1 ...	...	...	...	2
A.2 ...	...	...	...	—	B.2 ...	...	...	...	9
A.3 ...	...	...	...	1	B.3 ...	...	...	...	8

A—Patients from whom Tubercle bacilli have never been isolated.

B—Patients from whom Tubercle bacilli have been isolated.

1—Slight lung involvement (early case).

2—Moderate lung involvement (intermediate case).

3—Advanced lung involvement (late case).

The confirmed notifications of non-pulmonary disease were in respect of :—

(1) Tuberculous infection of the cervical glands.

(2) Tuberculosis and peritonitis.

In only 3 of the 22 notifications was there a close family contact, once each in the following—a father, a mother and a brother. On one occasion also there was known exposure to infection in a woman living as a sub-tenant of a tuberculous patient.

The following table shows the number, by age group, on the Tuberculosis Register. The total is 266.

<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over.</i>	<i>All Ages.</i>
Respiratory.....	—	2	7	5	57	84	40	24	3	222
Non-Respiratory	—	1	8	6	18	5	3	3	—	44

There were 29 patients discharged from hospital during 1954, as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Infection controlled	7	18	25
Infection un-controlled	3	1	4
	—	—	—
	10	19	29
	==	==	==

That all but 4 patients returned home should have their disease controlled is a phenomenal improvement on the pre-streptomycin days. It used to be quite impossible to assess with any accuracy the potential sources of infection in the Burgh, because infection was so widespread. At the end of the year only 21 persons were known to the Health Department as probable sources of infection.

Contacts.

During the year 76 contacts came under review, an average of over 3 per notified case.

Mantoux-testing of Contacts (with 10 units of Old Tuberculin).

	Under 1		1-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20 & over		All Ages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Positive	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	4
Negative... ..	11	5	5	3	5	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	24	12
Total	12	5	6	3	5	6	3	2	2	—	1	—	29	16

In 1954, 20% of contacts were positive reactors. This figure is to be compared with 43% in 1953, 39% in 1952 and 34% in 1951.

Housing of Tuberculous Families.

During 1954, 14 houses were specially allotted to families in which there was a case of Tuberculosis. In addition, 7 similar families were rehoused from the general list.

Extra Nourishment.

9,533 pints of milk were provided at a cost of £244 5s 3d.

Provision of Articles for Use in the Home.

No articles under this heading were requested during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts.

Thirty-five contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. The summary of testing and vaccination is appended in the table which follows :—

Group.	Tuberculin Tested.			Negative Reactors.			Successfully Vaccinated.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Contacts	30	16	46	24	12	36	22	13	35

**Routine Testing prior to B.C.G. : 0·1 cc. 1 : 1000 O.T.
(Thirteen-year-old Group).**

1. PUBLIC RESPONSE : PARENTAL CONSENT TO TEST AND VACCINATION.

	<i>Pupils.</i>	<i>Consents.</i>	<i>Response.</i>	<i>Loss due to Absence or Previous History.</i>	<i>Numbers Tested.</i>
Academy	270	205	75·9%	14	191
Grange	56	42	75·0%	2	40
James Hamilton	141	99	70·2%	5	94
St. Joseph's High	135	103	76·3%	8	95
Shortlees	98	68	69·4%	4	64
Total	700	517	73·85%	33	484

The response this year (73·85%) is to be compared with 66% in 1953 and 73% in 1952.

2. RESULTS OF TESTING (MANTOUX).

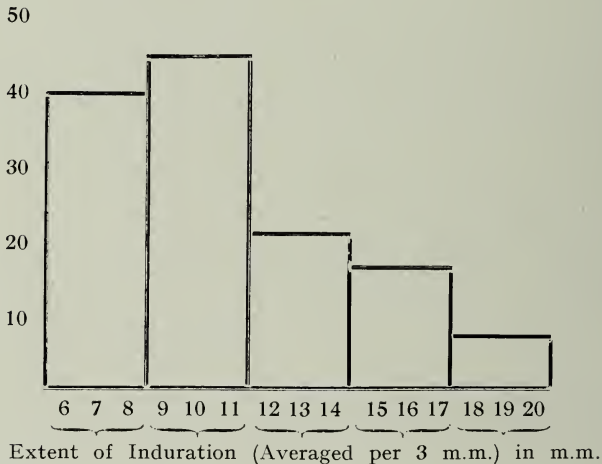
	<i>Males.</i>			<i>Females.</i>		
	<i>No. of Tests.</i>	<i>Number Positive.</i>	<i>% Positive.</i>	<i>No. of Tests.</i>	<i>Number Positive.</i>	<i>% Positive.</i>
Academy ...	102	22	21·56	89	12	13·48
Grange ...	19	3	15·78	21	2	9·52
James Hamilton	48	9	18·7	46	10	21·7
St. Joseph's High	41	8	19·5	54	9	16·6
Shortlees... ..	36	10	27·7	28	8	28·57
Total	246	52	21·13	238	41	17·22

3. B.C.G. VACCINATIONS.

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Negative Reactors.</i>	<i>Not Vaccinated.</i>		<i>Vaccinated.</i>	<i>No. Tested.</i>	<i>No. now Positive.</i>
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>%</i>			
Academy ...	80	—	—	80	80	77
Grange ...	16	—	—	16	16	16
James Hamilton	39	—	—	39	39	39
St. Joseph's High	33	1	3	32	31	30
Shortlees... ..	26	1	3·8	25	25	24
Total	194	2	1·0	192	191	186

<i>Females.</i>	<i>Negative Reactors.</i>	<i>Not Vaccinated.</i>		<i>Vaccinated.</i>	<i>No. Tested.</i>	<i>No. now Positive.</i>
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>%</i>			
Academy ...	77	—	—	77	77	75
Grange ...	19	—	—	19	19	18
James Hamilton	36	—	—	36	36	36
St. Joseph's High	45	1	2.2	44	43	40
Shortlees... ..	20	—	—	20	20	20
Total	197	1	0.5	196	195	189

Mantoux Reactions
following B.C.G. Vaccination
(375 observations).



School Entrants.

School entrants are tested as a routine at medical examination by means of the jelly test. The jelly is applied to the front of the chest without any preliminary rubbing with sandpaper.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Number Tested.</i>			<i>Number Positive.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bentinck... ..	27	18	45	—	1	1
Glencairn ...	23	19	42	—	1	1
Grammar ...	29	33	62	2	1	3
Grange ...	42	24	66	3	1	4
High Street ...	25	17	42	3	1	4
Hillhead ...	36	39	75	1	4	5
Loanhead ...	43	31	74	2	2	4
Riccarton ...	11	6	17	—	—	—
St. Joseph's High	49	58	107	3	4	7
Shortlees... ..	76	55	131	1	—	1
Total	361	300	661	15	15	30

Among the positives, 5 males and 5 females had already had B.C.G. vaccination, and therefore it was expected that their tests would be positive.

X-Ray Diagnosis.

228 persons were referred by the Health Department for X-ray examinations.

Mass Radiography.

Owing to the concentrated effort to X-ray large proportions of certain of the areas known to have a high incidence of Tuberculosis, the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit did not have much opportunity of visiting Ayrshire. In Kilmarnock the visit lasted three days and all that could be undertaken was the work in connection with the school leavers, who were due to be Mantoux-tested prior to B.C.G. vaccination. 645 examinations took place.

Home Visiting.

On most Saturday mornings a short meeting is held between Dr. Hardie of the Tuberculosis Service, the Health Visitors and a member of the Public Health Medical Staff. This helps in co-ordination. The Health Visitors visited 207 homes of patients. (In 19 instances the homes were of new patients.) Altogether 577 such visits were made.

Special Investigation—James Hamilton School.

In connection with the school outbreak in 1948, the pupils in the infected class are now aged about 20 years. In 1952, when the young folk were roughly 18 years old, one of the girls who had a primary infection in 1948 developed an acute exudative lesion and required to enter hospital. She was discharged on 1st July, 1953, and started work early in March, 1954. No others of the group are known to have had any further trouble.

EPILEPTICS.

Some but by no means all those suffering from Epilepsy in the town are known to the Health Department. The Welfare Section has an interest here, and a card, in the form suggested in the appendix to the circular on the care of the handicapped, is completed in respect of each known case. There is considerable difficulty in acquiring knowledge of those suffering from this ailment, because of the unreasonable attitude of a large proportion of the population to those so suffering. It is admitted that the person suffering from frequently recurring seizures is unfit for many forms of work, but it is not sufficiently understood by the public at large and employers in particular that in many patients the seizures can be controlled by proper therapy and indeed many never have been frequent. In spite of the varieties of the disease, all persons so suffering are often grouped together and regarded as somewhat inferior beings. In connection with this disease, the public generally show undue emotion and a minimum of reason.

SPASTICS.

The number of Spastics known in the town is set forth below. There is no proper provision for those suffering from this condition. It is envisaged that, in time, in co-operation with the Welfare Section, something in the nature of an occupational centre will be set up. One of the difficulties in such a venture is the wide difference in the type of handicapped person for whom provision would require to be made.

<i>Persons known to be Suffering from</i>	<i>Male.</i>			<i>Female.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Pre- School.</i>	<i>School.</i>	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Pre- School.</i>	<i>School.</i>	<i>Adults.</i>	
Epilepsy	1	1	1	—	1	2	6
Spastic Conditions	2	2	—	3	5	3	15

The figures above obviously represent very incomplete ascertainment.

CONVALESCENT HOME PROVISION.

No such premises are provided.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

During the year the Old People's Welfare Committee sponsored a Chiropody Service, in which a number of chiropodists in private practice took part. 7/6 was paid for each treatment, of which amount the old person contributed 1/-. Altogether 456 treatments were given.

The Local Authority granted £50 to the Old People's Welfare Committee under this section for the purpose of aiding this scheme.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Notifications (including those in respect of Tuberculosis)
during 1954 221

Average Number of Notifications received during the years 1949-1954 232

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1 and under 5</i>	<i>5 and under 15</i>	<i>15 and under 25</i>	<i>25 and under 35</i>	<i>35 and under 45</i>	<i>45 and under 65</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	<i>At all Ages.</i>
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	3	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	21
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	10
Pneumonia, Other Forms	9	13	4	—	3	4	11	6	50
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	23	56	—	1	—	—	—	80
Paratyphoid " B "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	5	16	6	—	—	—	1	—	28
	23	72	71	1	5	4	17	6	199

Scarlet Fever was again the disease most frequently notified in 1954. All but 3 of the patients were removed to hospital.

The next most frequently notified disease was Pneumonia, although the notifications were less than in the previous year.

Whooping Cough again accounted for approximately the same number as during the previous year, namely, 28.

The year was also a quiet one in respect of notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis, only three patients, one more than last year, being notified.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

[illegible]

Age and Sex Distribution of New Cases during 1954.

Age Group.		Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Venereal Conditions other than Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.		Total Venereal.		Non-Venereal.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 Year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1-4 Years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 Years	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15-24 Years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
25-34 Years	...	1	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	8	1
35 and over	...	2	2	8	—	—	—	10	2	6	1
Total	...	4	3	15	—	—	—	19	3	19	2

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Psychiatric Out-patient Clinic at Kilmarnock Infirmary, set up two years ago, has continued to fulfil a need. During 1954, 69 patients were seen and made a total of 270 attendances.

There is still no voluntary association for Mental Welfare in the town.

During 1954, 20 persons were examined under the Lunacy Acts. Of this number 16 were certified and admitted to mental hospitals.

The number of patients in mental hospitals under the Lunacy Acts on 31st December, 1954, was :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ayr District Mental Hospital	44	43	87
Bellsdyke Mental Hospital	—	1	1
Cuninghame Home Hospital	2	5	7
Crichton Royal Institution	1	—	1
Hawkhead Hospital	1	—	1
Ravenscraig Mental Hospital	2	—	2
Stoneyetts Hospital	—	1	1
Total	50	50	100

This is 3 less than a year ago.

One female certified patient continued under guardianship at home.

At the end of 1954 the following mentally defective persons were in institutions :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Broadfield Institution	—	1	1
Cuninghame Home	5	—	5
Dunlop House	4	8	12
Kirklands Institution	—	1	1
Larbert Institution	2	—	2
Lennox Castle Institution	2	—	2
St. Charles Institution	—	2	2
Waverley Park Institution	—	1	1
Windsor Hospital	—	3	3
Total	13	16	29

The ages of the patients were :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 15 years	1	2	3
15 - 64 years	12	14	26
65 years and upwards	—	—	—
Total	13	16	29

This figure is one more than last year.

In addition, there was one male and one female on licence and 3 males and 2 females under guardianship. Two new cases were ascertained during the year, one male and one female.

WORK UNDER THE NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS' REGULATION ACT

No applications were received under this heading during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

School Medical Inspections and the conduct of Minor Ailments Clinics were carried out by the Burgh Health Staff by arrangement with the County Council. A full report of the work done is to be found in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer.

During the year the following inspections took place :—

<i>Entrants.</i>	<i>Routine 9 Group.</i>	<i>Routine 12 Group.</i>	<i>Routine 15 Group.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Seven Years Vision Group.</i>	<i>Special Inspections.</i>	<i>Grand Total.</i>
715	737	586	109	2147	502	580	3229

Re-examination of Children previously found Defective :—

Treatment completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Receiving treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
On Waiting-list for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Condition unchanged—under observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								<hr/> 21 <hr/>

School Clinic.

<i>Number of Clinics held.</i>	<i>Number of Children Attended.</i>	<i>Number of Attendances.</i>
41	189	229

Eye Clinics.

<i>Number of Clinics held.</i>	<i>Number of Children Attended.</i>	<i>Number of Children who had Glasses Prescribed.</i>
46	569	332

FOOD SUPPLY.

By the end of 1954 the only grades of milk sold in the Burgh were :—

- (1) Certified.
- (2) Tuberculin Tested.
- (3) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).
- (4) Pasteurised.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning traceable to milk during the year.

For details regarding food inspection, reference should be made to the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

WELFARE.

National Assistance Act.

The following table shows details of the provision made under Part III. of the Act and the accommodation taken up at the end of the year :—

	No. Places.	No. of Persons Admitted.		No. in Residence, 31/12/54.		Children.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Springhill House ...	36	4	2	16	15	—
Mount House	36	9	6	14	16	—
Cuninghame Home ...	Variable	9	6	13	6	1
Nazareth House... ..	Variable	2	1	5	4	—
Total		24	15	48	41	1

Temporary Accommodation.

In October, 1954, there was, once again, flooding in the region of Academy Street and Willock Street. Accommodation was made available in the Glencairn Church Halls but in the end was not used.

Welfare Services (Section 22).

Information was gathered during the year regarding persons falling into the category of the handicapped. At the end of the year the information was as follows :—

<i>Nature of Handicap.</i>	<i>0-4 Years.</i>	<i>5-14 Years.</i>	<i>15-24 Years.</i>	<i>25-34 Years.</i>	<i>35-44 Years.</i>	<i>45-54 Years.</i>	<i>55-64 Years.</i>	<i>65 Years and over.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Mental Deficiency	1	38	30	18	8	7	3	—	105
Epilepsy	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
Cerebral Palsy... ..	5	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	18
Deaf	1	6	10	7	7	8	8	6	53
Blind	—	1	2	1	5	7	12	34	62
Congenital Heart	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Rheumatic Heart	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pseudohypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Huntington's Chorea	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous (Orthopedic)	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	7
TOTAL	10	72	47	28	22	25	23	41	268

Removals (Section 47).

No such removals took place.

Care of Property (Section 48).

Two houses were maintained for a time and eventually it was necessary to dispose of the effects. One house was maintained for a time and later was handed over to a relative. One house is at present being maintained.

Burials (Section 50).

Seven burials were arranged by the Department.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Addresses to Church and other Guilds, Societies and various other groups were given by Members of the Staff of the Health Department, special attention being paid to food hygiene during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.**Inspections.**

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	46	4	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	250	120	12	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-Workers' Premises)	38	—	—	—
Total	334	124	12	—

Particulars of the Defects which were Found.

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found.				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	32	26	—	4	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	32	26	—	4	—

